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# This Particular Season

Everyone needs a good medicine to purify the blood and thoroughly build up the system and prepare it for the severe strains the approaching Spring and Summer will put upon it. The careful person who is considerate of his health (as we all should be) is particular to select a remedy that has stood the test of time, contains no mineral poison, narcotics, or stimulants, and is compounded by a reputable firm. "OUR NATIVE HERBS" is just such a remedy. It has enjoyed the confidence of the people for many years; it is an HERB COMPOUND. As it is in powder or tablets, it does not contain any stimulants, and is compounded by a firm who is noted for its honesty and fair dealing. This matchless remedy acts gently and pleasantly on the various organs of the body, purifies the blood and gives a healthy and vigorous tone to the entire system. We hope every one of our agents will avail themselves of this golden opportunity, canvass every house in their vicinity, take a copy of this paper with them, and use every effort in their power to make OUR NATIVE HERBS the standard remedy of their respective localities. Others have done so, and there is nothing to prevent you from doing it, too.

### EXTRACTS FROM AGENTS' LETTERS.



The Alonzo O. Bliss Company:

The Alonzo O. Bliss Company:

Gentlemen—Please send me a half gross of "OUR NATIVE HERBS" by first express. I am entirely out of medicine and have people walting for it. Business is booming with me, and I expect to sell hundreds of boxes of your matchless Spring Tonic during the next few weeks. The Doctors have been doing all they can to injure the reputation of "OUR NATIVE HERBS" in this neighborhood, but it gives me pleasure to say they met with poor success, in fact, after I had curred a chronic case of Scorofula that had baffied the skill of all our physicians, the people have more confidence in "OUR NATIVE HERBS" than ever, and when the Doctors say anything against the medicine, they are told that jealousy is at the bottom of their prejodice. Your plan of putting the directions for using the medicine on a folder and inclosing one in each tox is a good one and insures the user of receiving information that he should have to obtain the best results from the medicine, I am also glad to hear that you are stamping EACH YELLOW PACKAGE, as sometimes I am forced to break a box to avoid missing a sale, which I will not do, if it can be possibly avoided. I have made the subject of selling "OUR NATIVE HERBS" to object of careful study for the past year, and below you will find the outlines of the plan that I think the best: First, I have a neat, attractive buggy and horse that I use when canvassing, in the Spring and Summer I have one of those FLY nets with "OUR NATIVE HERBS" advertisement on it. It not only attracts attention, but keeps my horse comfortable, too, I start out bright and early, with a liberal supply of medicine and literature, call at every house (I am careful not to everlook any), inquire after the health of the family, go in and have a pleasant little chat, and, if all of them are fortunate enough to be well, I endeavor to impress upon them that it is not necessary to be confined to their beds to need "OUR NATIVE HERBS," a heavy doctor's bill and much suffering. I always reason with the people pleas

The Alonzo O. Bliss Company:

The Alonzo O. Bliss Company:

Gentlemen—I received my order of "OUR NATIVE HERBS" last evening in good condition. This morring I started out to see what I could do at the bustness, which was new to me. I am both surprised and pleased at the wonderful success I met with. I sold ONE DOZEN BOXES to-day, and could have disposed of as many more if I had had them. I never say anything sell as they did. The people all seemed to appreciate the advantages of having 200 days' treatment of the best and purest medicine in the market for St. and the dollar returned to them if they were not satisfied with the benefits derived from its use. The literature you furnish is the best and most convincing I ever read, and goes a long way toward making sales. Please be sure to send me a liberal supply with this order which I want you to ship as soon as possible, as I am completely out of "OUR NATIVE HERBS," and have people waiting for it. There are agents here for several other medicines, but none of them are doing very much, and in a few days I hope to make things so lively for them that they will not be able to do any bustness. Your idea of putting "OUR NATIVE HERBS" in TABLETS is a good one, and I think the new package is neater and more economical.

I find I can make more money selling "OUR NATIVE HERBS" than any other occupation I have ever tried, and I propose to devote my whole time to the agency and see if I cannot make it one of your best ones in the country. Just as soon as I can do so I am going to have you prepare some special Health Reports for me, with local testimonials printed on the back. I know statements from people in my neighborhood will enable me to do much better, as there will have more weight than those from a distance. I also contemplate running an advertisement in our local paper, and wish you would prepare one suitable for my locality. I am very careful to see that every return card is properly filled out and sent in to you so the purchaser's name can be entered on your books. I appreciate the advice you g



#### CHATS WITH OUR AGENTS.

You will see from the above letters, one from a comparatively new agent, the other from an old timer, that OUR WORKING AGENTS ARE MAKING MONEY. Mr. Jones has given this business much thought, and the plan he outlines is a good one, and you would do well to give it a trial. He is one of our energetic workers, and uses more literature in comparison to the size and population of his county than any other agent we have. If he does not make a sale, he leaves the person he interviewed in a pleasant frame of mind and nothing but pleasant thoughts of "OUR NATIVE HERBS" and its agent. He is assured of a hearty welcome on his second visit, which he always makes, and very often he makes sales at the places he failed to do so on his first round. He calls on those he has sold to also, and often obtains good testimonials and the names of other parties who want a box of medicine. The physicians tried to give "OUR NATIVE HERBS" a black eye in his territory, but he worked things so nicely that the people believe there is no remedy on earth as good as our medicine.

Mr. Anthony, comparatively speaking, is a new man with us, but you can see he intends to make his mark in the agency business. He made SIX DOLLARS THE VERY FIRS" DAY, and could have made more if his stock of medicine had lasted. He is a firm believer in personal interviews end local testimonials; also in sending in the Return Cards. That gives the customer to understand that we take an interest in his individual case, and that we want to cure him. His views on advertising are correct, and we know he will be amply repaid for any expenditure he may make in that line. We are glad to see that he appreciates the pains we take to see that all of our agents are supplied with the best and most attractive literature that can be prepared. If YOU WILL DISTRIBUTE THE ADVERTISING MATTER FURNISHED YOU AND THEN CANVASS A LITTLE, YOUR SALES WILL INCREASE. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

### You Should Advertise.

Several of our agents are running advertisements in their local papers with good results. We herewith reproduce one that is bringing trade to one of our energetic and enterprising agents in Wales. Possibly all of you will not be able to read it, but it sets forth the virtues of "OUR NATIVE HERBS" in attractive and convincing wording, and SELLS THE MEDICINE. We want more of our agents to advertise, and will be glad to prepare ads. for them, if they will advise us as to space they will use, &c. The mail orders you will receive will more than pay for the advertisement, and then you can take a copy of the paper with you when canvassing, and the people will have a much better opinion of you and OUR NATIVE HERBS, too, after seeing HERBS, too, after seeing ent in their local paper.

### EIN CIST FEDDYCOL

A gynwysa yrenwog feddygyginiaeth "EIN LLYSIAU BRODOROL." Maehwn yn gyffyr cryfhaol, hollol lysieuol yn rhodd Duw i'r rhai a filnir gan anhreuliad, dwir poeth, afu afiach, crydcymalau, &c. 200 DYDD o DRINIAETH A SICRHA WELLHAD. 4s. yn rhad drwy y post.

GRIFFITH JONES, DISGARTH ISAF.

TYNANT P. O., CORWEN.

Every order received in the last ten days has contained something like the following: "Please ship this order immediately." Now, that looks as if the agent was not carrying enough stock to meet the demand for "OUR NATIVE HERES" in his neighborhood, and nothing injures a business more than neglecting to fill orders, &c., promptly. Of course we are glad to see business picking up, but we want our agents to carry enough goods in stock to supply the trade. Six agents found they had to telegraph for goods last week. We warned you to prepare for the rush, and several hundred did so. Those that did not heed our advice are now out of medicine and missing sales every day. We are sorry to see this, and hope you will not let it occur again. LOOK OVER YOUR STOCK AT ONCE, AND IF YOU ARE SHORT OF ANY OF OUR REMEDIES, ORDER AT ONCE, YOUR TRADE WILL CONTINUE TO IMPROVE, AND YOU MUST BE PREPARED FOR IT. NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO WORK, AND IF YOU DO NOT SELL MEDICINE, IT IS YOUR OWN FAULT.

Next week's Post will be of special interest to our Canadian agents.

Next week's Post will be of special interest to our Canadian agents. They should order at once-not only to be prepared for the increase in trade, but to insure their receiving the paper.

Personal experience of our agents will be published in this space from time to time, with portraits. Contributions are invited. Be careful to give FULL PARTICULARS and send photographs when possible. Every agent for "OUR NATIVE HERBS" should make money—the medicine is right, the price is right, and the results are always right. If you are not satisfied with your sales, write us, giving full particulars, and we will gladly give your case careful thought and map out a special campaign for you.

## THE ALONZO O. BLISS COMPANY,

Washington, D. C.

Kansas City, Mo.

Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco, Cal.

Montreal, Can.

London, Eng.

### CHEMICALS NOT USED

Canning House Men Testify as to Beef Sold to Army.

SALT AND JELLY FOR PRESERVING

Forequarters (hiefly Taken for Canned Roast Beef, Because They Contain the "(huck," Which Is Regarded as One of the Choicest Parts-Cows Sometimes Slaughtered When with Calves-Not Regarded as Unwholesome Food.

Chicago, March 13.-Edward Tilden, who Treasurer and one of the directors of McNeill & Libby packing Commy beef investigation. Refergrade of stock reported in opers as "canners," he said tand that it refers to a cheap cattle, but, so far as the packdoes not signify anything. d the aim is to get a uniform of for canning, about a thoulive weight. Generally the are used for canning. asked: "Is it not a matter of

all can what might be termed part of the forequarters? It is a matter of fact that we est part of the forequarters, at Watertown, N. Y., and is for 4 cents a pound?"

ere somebody must have been to dispose of them. The would be about 6 cents. The it by any means the worst arcass. We look upon it as of the carcass is the only Then the price would depend number of Jews in the commu-

### Two Grades of Roast Beef.

sir; not at all."

ee-How many different grades +f do you prepare?" Two grades of roast beef,

considerable of this lower government, did you not?" mall amount. We sold about a haif pounds of canned -Where was that second

hink it was delivered at Camp Alonce in price between the two

less said, was 1 cent a pound. Little, an assistant inspector au of Animal Industry, who five hundred cattle was coninspector follows it to the nk and sees it put in. He section of the tank itself, nor ct the refuse when it came case of bruises, the bruised cut off and condemned. Meat rom the tank would not be food. eason for suspecting it?"

Never Suspected Use of Chemicals. Have you ever had any occasion to be suspect that chemicals were used servation of the beef?

you any jurisdiction as to chem-

containing boric acid it would not be a westigated the subject of chemicals with frigerated beef for a period without ice. tary Wilson said that if the evidence was matter within your jurisdiction?"

In reply to Gen. Davis the witness told how the meat was cut up prior to putting into the rendering tank, saying it would be possible for a small quarter to be put in whole.

"Are cows that have recently given birth to calves condemned?"
"Yes, within a certain length of time."
"What is the limit?"

"Nine days after delivery, or up to within a month prior to delivery." Maj. Lee-Then a cow carrying a calf seven months would go in and not be condemned? "Yes.

"Are not cows habitually used in the canning establishment?" The larger portion of canners "Yes are cows. Col. Davis-What is the purpose of your

inspection? "To guard against diseased meats." "You consider a cow seven months with calf just as good and wholesome as one that is not with calf seven months?"

that is not with calf seven months?"
"All things being considered, yes."
In reply to Maj. Lee, the witness stated that some of the houses kill cattle the same day they arrive at the yards, while others held them for a day or two days. "Some kill them right away?"
"Yes, sir."
"After they have been shipped a long distance?"

distant "Yes, sir."

Tank Meat Unfit for Food. Dr. E. O. Dyeson, who has been an in-

spector at the stockyards since 1893, was next called. He said his duties were to look after the other inspectors and see that they did their duty. He has twentyfive or thirty men to look after, and had reported only two in a year for negligence. One came late and the other was intoxicated. An interval, he said, might elapse between the going off and the coming on of an inspector, but "we are supposed to be very strict in regard to that." "From your observation, possible to take out meat from the tank when once thrown in?"

"It would be possible, but I don't think it very probable." "What would be the condition of the

"It would not be very inviting."
"After once being thrown into the tank, what would be the possibility of its being used for food?"

"I don't think it could be," would it have to be taken to be worked up?"
"It would have to be taken to the sausage room or to the canning room."
"What would be the chances of detection, in your opinion?"
"The chances of detection would be in some of the employes being around and seeing the meat in that condition. I think it would be easily recognized."

nink it would be easily recognized."
"Have you ever had occasion to believe or suspect that that practice existed in

a thing was done No Investigation Made.

"What steps, if any, were taken to prevent it? Did you make any investigation report on the matter?" "This was merely a rumor. I had no reason myself to suspect anything of the After it was reported I used all sort.

the vigilance I could." "Did you make any investigation or report with reference to the matter.' "Who did?"

'It was reported to me. It got around to the inspectors in charge and to me." 'But you made no investigation or par-ticipated in any investigation?" it was outside of my duty. Some

cattle thrown out at the yards were driv-en to what are known as 'little houses' -houses that had no inspection and were killed under the supervision of the city spectors." Dr. Dyson said that catfle condemned at or. Dyson said that cards a ante-mortem examination in the yards a ante-mortem examination in the yards r various causes, if they passed the st-mortem inspection, might be brought to the packing-house and used. He had "No, sir."

"If beef were rubbed down with cloths around the hog houses. He had never inimpy jaw does not necessarily condemn the meat, unless the disease is general-

the meat, unless the disease is generalized.

Dr. Charles E. McNeill. Bureau Inspector at the beef and sheep house of Nelson, Morris & Co., was the next witness. He was not aware of any chemicals having been used in that establishment, and had no reason to believe or suspect that they were so used.

Only Salt for Canned Roast Beef.

Charles H. Emory, superintendent of the Libby, McNeill & Libby Packing House, testified next. "Our business is principally canning," he said. "We do not do any slaughtering directly, but animals are killed for us by Swift & Co. The amount of canned beef sold by us to the United States last year was between two million and two and a half million pounds Of this we had on hand, on the 1st of January, 1898, about one hundred thousand pounds. No chemicals are used of relied upon by us to preserve canned beef. A very small quantity of salt is used. In a two-pound can we use one-half ounce of

salt in solution. James S. Morrow, Assistant Superintendent at Libby, McNeil & Libby, cor-roborated the testimony of the previous witness as to the processes of canning roast beef. He said there was scarcely any difference between the grades of roast beef, and that the distinction was

roast beef, and that the distinction was made mostly, he supposed to compete with others in the business. There was very little difference as to quality. He did not know whether there was any difference in the price to the government. He said that about 50 per cent. of the cows were used in canning.

The first witness at the afternoon session was Arthur Meeker, the manager of Armour & Co.'s packing-house, who had previously been questioned at Washington. He said the accumulation of canned goods were held in Chicago, but the firm had also a large stock in Europe. They had on hand at the outbreak of the Spanish war 500,000 pounds of canned roast beef in Chicago and 140,000 pounds to the government and also 250,000 pounds to the government and also 250,000 pounds of canned roast the loss to Armour & Co?"

No Chemicals Used.

No Chemicals Used.

The witness stated that complaints bout beef furnished the government had been received at the mir for agencies, but one of them was of sufficient importance to be sent to the home office. Refriger-ated beef had been furnished to camps at Chicksmauga, Jacksonville, Tampa, Fernandina, Lakeland, and Port Tampa. He said that no chemicals were used to in connection with preservation?" "No, sir; cold alone is relied upon."

The witness stated that two ounces o jelly were put into a two-pound can of roast beef, but no salt. The jelly gave an attractive appearance to the meat and added to the nourishment. About 1 1-2 per cent, of the nourishment came out in the first boiling process-1 1-2 per cent. of the soluble albumen. An extract of beef was made out of it. No date was put on the label on the roast beef cans, the con or suspect that that practice existed in any registered packing-house?"
"Not within the last four or five years."
"How was it prior to that time,"
"I never had any positive evidence of arything occurring at that time, but I was stationed at a house where there were rumors or reports that probably such a thing was done."

the hader on the roast beef cans, the contents being guaranteed. Meat thus preserved six, eight, and nine years was just as good as if put up last summer. The French government required a date on the can. The same kind of meat was used in the cans furnished the United States government.

"I think there were several reasons-the heat which causes the fat and the felly to melt, and instead of a nice, attractive looking piece of meat coming out of the can the meat would be separate—come apart in pieces. And there was no salt in it, no pepper, no condiments, and in many cases no condiments were used. I think it would have given more satisfaction if made up and cooked with vegetables. It should be taken out of the can as soon as the can is opened." to melt, and instead of a nice, attractive

Soldiers Not Used to Cauned Reaf In reply to Gen. Gillespie the witness ated that Powell was a meat dealer, he nderstood, in New York City. He had no connection whatever with Armour & Co. He visited the New York office and said he had a process for preserving re-

AFFLICTED-AFTER ALL OTHERS PAUL CON-sult Prof. G. P. THEEL, M. D., 604 North &c. sc., Philadelphis, Pa.; he challenges the world in curing private aliments, blood poison, imposence, lost vitality, and underelopments; send for sworn

in the warm country, and the New York office sent Mr. Powell to Florida to experiment. The experiment was not satisfactory to the government and that was the

In answer to Gen. Davis the witness stated as another reason for the soldiers not liking the canned roast beef that neither the regulars nor volunteers were sed to it, the regulars having fresh beef at the posts. The canned beef was cer-tainly not appetizing unless the proper condiments were used or the meat was condiments were used or the meat was properly cooked. Some shipped to Florida was rejected, as some of the tins were defective. Where one tin in a case, was defective the whole case was rejected, but this meat was supplied by the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, a separate organization from the Chicago house. He did not know of ozone being used to preserve refrigerated beef.

S. S. Conway, general superintendent of Armour & Co., testified that he had never been connected with the beef department, but was more or less familiar with the methods of preparing beef. He said that salt, saltpeter, and sugar were used in preparing hog products and sometimes borax for shipping purposes, but none of these was used in connection with the preparation of beef.

Sterilization the Preserving Agent.

Sterilization the Preserving Agent.

H. T. Walton, superintendent of the canned meat department of Armour &

"Forty dollars or more." "Has any matter ever been removed from the tanks during your connection with the establishment?" "Only after it has been thoroughly disintegrated." "Have you ever had any reason to sus-

pect any tampering or foul play with re-spect to condemned meat?" "Are any chemicals, salts or acids used

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-Col. Davis, recorder of court, stated tonight that he was unable to approximate the length of time it would take to exhaust the list of Chicago witnesses, but it seems likely that two or three days will be required, and possibly the entire week, before the members of the court can leave for Kansas City.

INSPECTOR DEVOE'S REPORT. A Confidential Copy of It Sent to the Bee Court of Inquiry.

The report which Chief Inspector Devoe, faction that is alleged on the part of the soldiers in the use of the canned roast allegations of the learning learning of the learning learni of a Chicago packer, will be the subject of investigation by the court. Lieut. Col. Davis, the recorder of the court, yesterday telegraphed Secretary of Agriculture Wilsen, asking him to forward a copy of the eport, and it was decided to for document immediately as confidential.

All information concerning the character of the report is refused at the department on the ground that the allegations made | neglect uld not be substantlated entirely On that ground the name of the packing concern involved, and other details are not forthcoming. When the report was received here during the last adminis ration the case was submitted to the Attorney General with a view to prosecution. The latter examined the papers and re-

complete he would have no hesitation in making the report public, but the charges had not been proved, and the papers therefore should be held as confidential.

LEAF TOBACCO MEN PROTEST.

son Asked to Modify a Ruling. Committees representing the New York

at Grao, has submitted to the State Department some figures relative to the Spanish trade last year, showing the surprising fact that Spain was able to show a balance of trade in her-favor for 1898.

Mr. Mertens cites this fact as a demonstration of the natural wealth of the country. The total exports were \$12,740,008 and the imports were \$91,772,450.

Ambassador Tower's Movement. The State Department has been inform ed that Ambassador Tower, formerly Min-ister to Austria, will leave Vienna to-day and will arrive at St. Petersburg in time to assume his new duties on Thursday.

Minister Tower was promoted to fill the position vacated by Mr. Hitchcock, the present Secretary of the Interior.

Tea, Wool, and Sugar Imports. The monthly statement of the imports of tea, sugar, and wool, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that during Feb. ruary the imports of tea amounted to \$782,076, as against \$656,928 for February, 1896. The sugar imports aggregated £5,-591,296, as against \$4,574,544; wool, \$1,023,318, as against \$2,118,261.

Discriminating Duties Removed. The President has issued two prociamations relieving from further discrip

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, March 13.-WHEAT-Receipts, 217.600 bushels; exports, 56,045 bushels; sales, 1,255,000 bushels futures, 194,090 bushels spot. Spot firm. No. 2 rod, 81.5-4 f. o. b. affoat to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duiuth, 81 3-4 f. o. b. affoat; No. 1 North-Northern Duiuth, 81 3-4 f. o. b. affoat; No. 1 Northern Duiuth, 81 3-4 f. o. b. affoat; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 82 f. o. b. affoat. Options opened stoadier and ware well supported all day by a moderate demand from shorts. The small world's chipments, better cables than expocted, and crop damage news from the West and India stimulated buying. Export demand and seaboard clearances were light. The close was steady at 5-801c. net advance. March, 80 5-80811-4, closed 81 1-8; May, 74 1-46; Trie, closed 13 1-4; July, 17 1-68731-2, closed 17 1-2; September, 729721-4, closed 72 1-4.

CORN.—Receipts, 2, 20, 20 market active and firm. Callves—leceipts, 2, 504; market active and firm. Common to prime veals, 5.506 miles, 16, 506 mil 13.1-2; September, 72/972.1-4, closed 72.1-4.

CORN-Receipts, 25.675 bushels; exports, 44.975 bushels; also, 16.909 bushels turnes, 96.909 bushels apot. Spet quiet. No. 2, 42.1-86/45.5-8 f. o. b. afloot for new and oid. Options opened steady with wheat. Trade was quiet, but steady. Cables and a lack of sellers helped the market, and final prices were 1-8/91-4c. net higher, with the undertone steady. May, 33.4-6/40, closed 35.7-8; July, 49.1-4 6/49.3-8, Good 49.2-8.

OATS-Receipts, 208,369 bushels: exports, 26.635 bushels. Spot steady. No. 2, 22; No. 3, 32.1-2; No. 2 white, 35.1-2; No. 3 white, 34.1-2; track mixed Western, 206,24; track white, 25.1-26/99. Options neglected.

These Are the Months in Which to Purity Your Blood.

is the season when your blood is These impurities must be driven from your system or they may breed serious disease and cause untold suffering. Hood's bureau be changed so as to preclude any further action of the kind charged, and the market ruled strong at the millions take in the millions take in the market ruled strong at the regulations of the bureau be changed so as to preclude any further action of the kind charged, and the market ruled strong at the result of the property of the spring. It will purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, tone up your system, and give you sound, robust health.

Speaking of Mr. Devoe's report Secre-

### NEW YORK COTTON.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F street, members New York Stock Exchange, Correspond-Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann &

Co., New York, Open. High. Low. Close March ..... Commissioner of Internal Revenue Wil-Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, the Chicago Leaf Tobacco Merchants' Association, the Cincinnati Leaf Tobacco Association, the Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, and the Tobacco Board of Trade of Baltimore had a conference yestanding of Baltimore had a conference yestanding to diminished receipts. At the same time the weather bulletins showed Trade of Baltimore had a conference yestanding to diminished receipts. ciation, the Philadelphia Leaf Tobacco
Board of Trade, and the Tobacco Board of
Trade of Baltimore had a conference yesterday with Mr. Wilson, Commissioner of
Internal Revenue. They protested against
the recent ruling of the bureau that leaf
tobacco dealers have not the right to sell
leaf tobacco to licensed manufacturers or
licensed dealers in quantities less than a
hogshead, case, or bale.

It was insisted that this ruling is not in
accordance with the law. or in justice to
the small cigar manufacturers and
licensed dealers. Commissioner Wilson
took the matter under advisement and
will render a decision within the next few
days.

Balance of Trade in Spain's Favor.

United States Consular Agent Mertens,
at Grao, has submitted to the State De-

### BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Baltimore, March 13.-FLOUR-Dull; Western suer, 2.25@2.60; do. extra, 2.60@3.00; do. family, 3.35 2.60; winter wheat patent, 3.75@4.00; spring do., 90@4.15; spring wheat straights, 3.65@3.85; recelpts, 12,385 barrels; experts, 7,550 barrels.

WHEAT—Steadler; spot and month, 74.2-4674.7-8;
April, 756/75.1-4; hay, 75.1-4675.1-2; steamer No. 2;
red, 70.2-46/70.7-8; receipts, 5,125 bushels; exports, none; stock, 412,722 bashels; alies, 14,009 bushels; Southern wheat by sample, 766/75.1-2; do. on grade, 716/75.

71675.
CORN—Dull; spot and month, 37 3-8637 1-2;
CORN—Dull; spot and month, 37 3-8637 1-2;
April, 37 3-4638; May, 28 3-4638 7-8; steamer mixed,
36 1-4; receipts, 112,973 bushels; exports, none;
stock, 1.42,917 bushels; sates, 46,999 bushels; Southern white corn, 376,38 1-4; do, yellow, 376,38,
OATS—Easier; No. 2 white, 356,35 1-2; No. 2
mixed, 22 1-26,32; receipts, 13,481 bushels; exports,
none; stock, 145,691 bushels,
RYE—Dull; No. 2 near by, 59 1-26,60; No. 2 Western, 62; receipts, 3,481 bushels; exports, none; stock,
116,645 bushels.

116,645 bushels.

HAY-Firm; No. 1 timothy, 11.00@11.59.
GRAIN FREIGHTS-Barely steady; steam to Liverpool, per bushel, 21-46. March, Cork, for orders, per quarter, 2s. 9d,62s, 19-1-2d. March, SiguaR-Strong; granulated, 5, 29-1-2.
BUTTER-Steady; fancy creamery, 21@22; do. imitation, 18@19; do. ladle, 15@16; good ladle, 13@14; store packed, 11@11; rolls, 12@13.

EGOS-Firm, 12c, per dozen.
CHEESE-Firm, active; fancy New York, 69 pounds large, 12-1-4@12-1-2; do. 37 pounds medium, 12-1-2@12-3-4; do. 23 pounds small, 12-1-2@12-3-4.

LETTUCE-2.25 per bushel box.
WHISKY-1.30@1.31 per galion for fnished goods in car loads; 1.31@1.32 per galion for jobbing lots. HAY-Firm: No. 1 timothy, 11.60@11.50. GRAIN FREIGHTS-Barely steady: stead

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York, March 13.—BEEVES-Receipts, 2,205; market slow and weak, closing 10c. lower all ment was "playing the game of 'beggar around, Medium to prime steers, 4.75@5.40; ozen, my neighbor' against the whole world," 2.00@4.85; bulls, 2.15@4.00; cows, 2.10@3.75. Cables and declared it "foolish swagger to boast lower; live cattle, 11-2912; tops, 12-1-4c; live sheep, 12-1-2913 1-2c; lambs, 14c; refrigerator beed, 8-7-8c, per pound; exports none. CALVES-Receipts, 2-304; market active and firm. Common to prime veils, 1.0697.75; tops, 7-87-1-29; 8-80; fed caives, 1.0994.00; sheep firm; lambs firm to 15c, higher. Common to good abeep, 1.5994.0; culls, 2-30; fair to choice lambs, 3.5995.95; clipped do., 4.8595.95; apring lambs, 3.597.66; clipped do., 4.8595.95; apring lambs, 3.7837.06;

lay, 74 1-46 |
1-2, closed |
1-2, closed |
1-3, closed |
1-4, closed |
1-4, closed |
1-5, closed |
1

Western red area. 2.60; calves. 3.50; calves. 3.50; calves. 3.50; calves. 3.50; calves. 5.60; calves. 5.60; calves. 1.60; calves. 2.50; calves

### WILL STAND BY ITALY

England Welcomes Her Appearance in the Orient.

SUPPORT EACH OTHER AS ALLIES

British Policy in China Further Defined by the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office-Signor Martino Said to Have Been Recalled and His Action Regarding San-Mun Bay Repudiated-Debate on British Naval Estimates.

London, March 13.-In the House of Commons to-day William Pritchard Mor-gan, Liberal, member for the Merthyr Thydvil Division of Wales who recently in behalf of British and American syndi ates, obtained what appears to be an immensely valuable concession in the Chlnese province of Sze-Chuan, moved to ad-journ in order to call attention to the support given by the British Minister Peking, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, to Italy's demand for the lease of San Mun Bay. He declared that Great Britain, the United States, and Japan needed expansion of trade, and it was a great mistake to support Italy, whose demand, he claimed, was another step toward the disintegration of China.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Right Hon. William St. John Bredrick, defended the government's action. He said Italy had for many years been the friend and ally of Great Britain, and, so far as Great Britain was con cerned, if by diplomacy Italy can persuade China to make concessions, n ajesty's government would welcome Italy's appearance in the Far East as an aly's appearance in tally of Great Britain Continuing, Mr. Brodrick said the policy of her majesty's government was to safeguard British interests, and as long as these were not threatened, not to stand in

the way of friendly powers taking steps to safeguard their interests. The motion to adjourn was negatived without a division.

Naval Estimates Under Fire. During the discussion of the naval estimates, Henry Labouchere, Liberal member for Northampton, moved a reduction in the vote. He argued that the government was "playing the game of 'beggar ability to build more ships than any other

Great Britain, he asserted, was not richer than the United States, nor than France and Russia combined.

John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo, in supporting the reduction,

said:
"British statesmen who attempt to in-"British statesmen who attempt to in-duce the United States to abandon their traditions by embarking in a wild career of naval competition with Europe will bit-terly regret it. For the day will come when England will be hard driven to maintain naval equality with the United States alone. The First Lord of the Ad-miralty is trying to compete with six powers."

powers."

Arthur J. Balfour, the government leader, denied that either the First Lord of the Admiraity or the government had any such insane idea. The First Lord of the Admiraity, he declared, had deliberately based his policy upon the accepted principle that Great Britain's navy should be equal to the force of any two other powers.

ers.
The House rejected the motion for a reduction in the estimates by 147 votes against 19.

No Ultimatum from Italy, Rome March 13.-The Tribuna asserts that Italy has not delivered an ultimatum to China. On the contrary, the Italian government has disavowed the action of Signor Martino regarding the San Mun Bay affair and has recalled him, confiding Italy's interests to the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude MacDonald, until